

SPECIAL!

CHICAGO POLICE



WHY WE ARE LOSING IN VIETNAM

Chicago police and National Guard strategists deploy their forces to contain demonstrators in Grant Park Wednesday afternoon. This LNS composite telephoto shows: 1) line of cops on bridge, 2) line of guardsmen with rifles, bayonets and a machine gun, 3) gaggle of cops and guard, and 4) more cops in five-deep ranks blocking march. How did it work?

Well, we took the elevator from the fifteenth floor and walked out the front door of the Hilton into hundreds of demonstrators and a cloud of tear gas. Then the ruction did begin and we all fought and bled.

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 9 #103 NEW YORK, NY.

1968

IN THIS PACKET

MANY GOOD THINGS

DID YOU EVER

SEE

SO MANY PICTURES

IN

AN LNS PACKET?

SO GOODFRIENDS, ALL,

KINDLY

REMEMBER

TO SEND US ANY \$\$\$ YOU MAY OWE US

AND IF YOU CAN

SOME EXTRA \$\$\$\$\$

AS THIS PACKET COST

US

MUCH EXTRA \$\$\$\$\$

Our temporary mailing address:

c/o Jenks

200 Claremont Avenue, Apt. 51, NY NY 10027

Please credit all photos to the photographer and LNS.

Composite photo on cover by sneaky LNSers Miriam Bokser and Dan McCauslin.

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

September 9, 1968 ano de guerrillero heroico

Issue #103 (LNS #103)

Subscription: for movement press: \$15/month-\$180/year

New Media Project, Inc.

160 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York 10027

Temporary Mailing Address: c/o Jenks

200 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York 10027)

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT NEW YORK, NY

CHICAGO -- THE FUTURE OF OUR STRUGGLE IS THE
FUTURE OF CRIME IN THE STREETS...

by Up Against The Wall/ MOTHERFUCKERS
LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 12(LNS)--Chicago is one of those significant events that help to put the past into better perspective and that begin to give a frame of reference for what's to come. To define Chicago, even in a limited way, is to begin to project the character of the next stage of our struggle, and to begin to evaluate the movement in Chicago is to start erecting some temporary guidelines for the future.

Chicago represents a beginning of the major transitional stage in our development. We now enter a complicated climate of inter-action between old and new forces, and between old and new means of expressing those forces. Both the form and content of struggle begin to undergo complex and thorough changes. In this coming stage "uneven development" will become even more apparent. Vanguards will appear unexpectedly among traditional energies, and those energies will either be accelerated or amputated. It is now clear that "consciousness" exists on all levels of this disintegrating society, and that the quality of that consciousness will be determined by the vehemence and inspiration with which it is exercised. IT IS NO LONGER ENOUGH TO "RAISE CONSCIOUSNESS" --THAT CONSCIOUSNESS MUST BE EXPRESSED.

So, the streets of Chicago provided a spectrum view of the movement as it exists today. Mass demonstrations became springboards for mass actions. Small groups acted within the situation to discover the limits of that confrontation. Those who need to understand their discontent inter-acted with those who need to act theirs out. Some participants confronted issues, while others recognized that the entire monolith of American state power is the only issue. In the streets of Chicago, in this entire range of expression, we find all the seeds of transition, and it is this transitional character which governs the emerging history of this next, pre-revolutionary stage.

One of the primary facets of the Chicago experience was the erosion of the traditional concept of leadership. There were two kinds of

leaders in Chicago: titular heads of the movement, and functional agents of action. Leaders, recognized and defined as such by the Man, who stood before the crowd and announced the reasons for the Chicago event, proved to have no real function within the political-cultural upheaval taking place on the streets. They represented only a tactical danger to themselves and those around them, and an irrelevance to the mass action.

The concept of centralized, personal leadership has begun to be transcended by the organic and spontaneous needs of the street. On the street, in the action, certain individuals and groups do provide impetus and direction for the moment and for the situation. These "agents" are the catalysts of inspired tactics whose actions coincide with the mood of the crowd and with the requirements of the objective conditions. It is the added tactical advantage of these functional leaders that they can emerge from the crowd quickly and effectively, and that they can disappear back into their "constituency" just as easily.

In this next stage of struggle (that transitional stage being worked out in the streets) their functional leaders will prove to be the only effective means of maintaining tactical and political coherence and of escalating expression.

The most significant aspect of Chicago was the over-all range of life-styles present on the streets and in the action. This variety of personnel was inescapable to all participants, and inexplicable to many...Bikers and Priests, SDS and NBC, Delegates and Yippies, McCarthy kids and Motherfuckers, etc. All kinds of people from all kinds of places and backgrounds, fighting together for all kinds of reasons: The creation of the STREET LEFT.

While this fact of Chicago may upset some analyses, it better not prevent the acceptance of this new phenomenon by all concerned. Three things determine and unify this new "Army:" Youth, Disaffection, and the Need for Action, and these three characteristics will continue to define those who join and participate in the ongoing struggle.

In response to this phenomenon we begin to hear about "cross-class" consciousness, and Chicago will be used to back this up. But this is a mistake in terminology, and it could well lead to a deeper error in understanding. "Cross-class" approaches place an emphasis on the roots of those who come together for the purposes of confrontation and expression. "Cross-class" runs the danger of continuing to focus on different elements in different ways, whereas what is most important is the unity which transcends those differences.

A new Class, not an amalgam of classes, is being forged in the streets and in the struggle. It is true that this new Class contains many disparate elements of our social structure, but it is that very social structure which is being called into question by our confrontation with it. It is precisely the cross-class nature of our society that is disintegrating and that we must destroy. We must recognize that what is coming into being is not a coalition of different class elements, but a new Class with those needs which must destroy the existing system of social repression and political oppression in order to survive.

This new Class began to be violently visible on the streets of Chicago, but it has been forming just below the surface of our society for a long time. For the drop-out and for the working-class youth alike, this society now represents something he is outside of. Blacks have always been excluded as much as possible from this society, and now White Youth is being forced to reject the sickness and emptiness of American life/death. It is the concrete fact of being OUTSIDE, whether through exclusion or rejection, that defines the new Class. Being Outside is the unifying characteristic of all those opposing America now, and being Outside creates the needs that will motivate our struggle until it has destroyed all that we are outside of ... A proletariat of Outsiders can be the only source of that class need which will make the Revolution --- this class and this need already exist in embryo: GROW, BABY, GROW.

A NEW MANIFESTO: THERE ARE NO LIMITS TO OUR
LAWLESSNES

---lower east side, n.y. -30-

DOING DALEY IN: CHICAGO BLACKS DEMAND FREE ELECTIONS

By Jackie DiSalvo
LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (LNS)--Right before the police charged the crowd outside the Conrad Hilton, Wednesday, August 28, I was standing in the street comfortably crushed against two silk-suited delegates with silvering hair who, with a mixture of embarrassment and enthusiasm, were shouting "Fuck Dick Daley" with the angry crowd. A much abused news media sympathetically if euphemistically transmitted the cry as "Daley Must Go", and by the end of the week, were predicting the downfall of "Mr. Democrat", the most powerful political boss in the U.S.

Chicagoans were more skeptical. They accept their Mayor fatalistically as Asians accept the monsoons. Two black maids, clearing up convention literature in an abandoned McCarthy suite at the Bismark, sighed, "Hell no, they ain't never gonna get rid of him. He's a big crap shooter, and he does them just right." And sure enough the Chicago papers were already running horror stories of left wing conspiracies and assassination plots to whitewash Daley's "security measures." Humphrey and Muskie were already putting the party solidly behind the Mayor.

Realizing that publicity alone will not shake the Daley machine, a long silent opposition has begun to formulate political strategy to wrest power from the Mayor. Immediately after the convention, there was talk of a recall campaign. Political realists point out, however, that not only would such a petition require 700,000 signatures, it would have to be validated and accepted by the Daley machine and undoubtedly would die in their files.

The United Black Voters of the South Side have therefore called for a complete boycott of the '68 elections as a means of breaking Daley's power. According to Peter Stoddard, head of a group called White Friends of the B.U.V., Daley's power rests entirely on his ability to deliver the vote. In 1960 Kennedy took Chicago by only 9,000 votes, giving him Illinois and therefore the Presidency. Since control of the Chicago vote can swing a national election, Daley has unsurpassable power.

The hitch is that 350,000 of Chicago's voters

are black, and they have provided Daley's largest majorities. In his last campaign Daley got 90% of the black vote. If only half the black voters boycotted, the Democrats would lose Chicago. In this case, this would involve not only the electoral vote, but such local offices as Clerk of the County Court, County Coroner, and State's Attorney. These seemingly trivial posts carry with them hundreds of patronage posts which insure Daley's power in the city.

This patronage machine now makes it impossible for Republicans or Independents to challenge Daley by an electoral race. According to Stoddard, you could be certain that 75% of the population was against Daley but the votes would all be Democrat when the polls closed. A voter approaches a precinct where all signs for the opposition have been removed. (If they can get signs made; during the convention Chicago printers refused to make anti-war posters.)

The voter then meets the hordes of precinct workers who inevitably include his boss, his shop steward, a local policeman who mentions some minor irregularity about his garbage cans, his kids' behavior "nothing serious, mind you", or a welfare official who mentions his case is up for investigation. He sees no Republicans. Even the supposedly bi-partisan election judges are Daley people. They first will suggest that his name is not on the rolls, then when as a privilege they allow him to vote, they'll mark the number of his ballot next to his name, while he fearfully enters the booth and in desperation votes as he is told.

These practices were verified by numerous community organizers, afraid to be quoted, who also accused Daley of such overt abuses as padding the rolls, buying votes, allowing unregistered people to vote several times in the names of men dead twenty years.

Until this Daley machine is broken, there can be no free elections in Chicago, according to Stoddard. This illegitimate control has prevented any significant opposition from emerging 'till now. People are so afraid that even a community leader like Arthur Brazier of the influential Woodlawn Organization on the black South Side will instruct his workers to never criticize Daley directly. Stoddard hopes that the exposure of Daley at the Convention will

give new strength to his black opposition.

Black people who saw him on TV surrounded on the floor by white cronies, supported in the galleries by white racists and on the floor by Southern segregationists will now be able to see that the piddling amount of jobs and power they receive for turning their votes over to Daley is a trifling return.

Media to the contrary, Daley is not yet dead. He has survived and destroyed his opposition before. The civil rights movement in Chicago was dissolved in his courts two years ago; the community organizations capitulated as Daley drew all federal financing into the hands of his machine. The hope that remains to the remnant which survives is that Daley's brutal tactics last week built a new alliance against him. Stoddard invites irate radicals, liberals, hippies interested in supporting the black boycott to contact him at the First Presbyterian Church in Hyde Park.

-30-

AFTERMATH

on the fringe of gasfear, shaking now

back in new york-- it is labor day
and chicago is as far away as hanoi,
humphrey is here now, and the new york pigs
are polite and uptight smug--" we are not like
those in chicago"
we must run in the streets, helmeted,
headbusted, don't forget the hilton
on 52nd st, grand central bloodbaths of our
early revolution
in perfect english genet exclaims "it
took a hell of a lot of dead bodies in Viet Nam
to get you here" yet the debates
about violence keep our cadres lean,
we know of every way to murder- yet
research goes on,
while we in the exhalation of
destruction run in the streets

Art Institute

while the ladies looked
at the soft blue renoir
the faint odor of tear
gas drifted in under the
door

III - "head for the loop"
while smashing pigfaces
bricks- "fuck war" and
"pigs eat shit" on Michigan ave.
the pentagon generals dining
at the hilton- while
yet another pacification
program leaves us gassed
and bloodied.

---Chuck Pasternak/Newsreel-LNS

-30-

Interview

a. this fucking country must be destroyed
q. what is your program?
a. smash pig cars, faces heads
q. what will your counter institutions be like?
a. everyone will be a garbageman poet
q. is there an alternative to violence?
a. the exhilaration of destruction
creates new space, movement, groupings,
affiliations, affinities, life styles, etc. etc.

people

who must die?
pigs are just people - no badge, no nametag
system people - guardsmen - the sign in the
window of the bar no delegate will ever
see - only angry blacks wait all day--
"welcome to chicago- democrats- drink
schlitz" the southside is far away
bloodied on the carpets of the hilton
the mc carthy kids- take to the streets,
now they too must shake with fear
we are all together, alive, beaten
gassed- we clutch familiar faces in
the crowd- the word "brother"
is new, selfconscious, while we scream
"fuck you" at those still inside the
hilton.

---Chuck Pasternak/Newsreel-INS

-30-

CHICAGO THOUGHTS

by Jeff Shero

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (INS)--Three long-haired
kids were standing on Michigan Ave., minding
their business. A delegate parked in a black
Cadillac nearby, perturbed by their presence,
rolled down his window allowing his self-contain-
ed air conditioned atmosphere to escape and call-
ed out to the closest, "Hey, you dirty hippies!
Why don't you get a haircut."

Cool, with a knowing grin, he replied, "You
might not like it...but your daughter does."

Two sensibilities in conflict: the decaying
world of power and ceremony represented by the
Convention and defended by the National Guard
and police, versus the passion of the young and
powerless in revolt. The predicted 100,000
demonstrators, threatened by scare headlines
evoking blood bath imagery, condensed to a hard
core of 3,000 street people. 3,000 versus "the
system." Hardly an equal match. Yet, Daley and
his fellow Johnson/Humphreyites perceived the

threat as it will really develop--a new ideol-
ogy versus the old, men rejecting the Master's
inheritance confronting the imperial system.
Chicago was then the precursor to the real
struggle to come.

As in Vietnam, the computation of those
thinkers in power was to hold the situation toget-
her by massing force at every potential point of
conflict. The questions of civil liberties and
constitutional rights of peaceful protest were
thrown out the window. The name of the game in
the streets was the same as the McCarthy delegates
learned in the amphitheater--power. And the con-
tradiction between the manipulations of the
powerful and the facade of liberal democracy
couldn't be maintained. In 1968, the War was
too pressing, the ghetto rebellion too sharp,
the alienation of the middle class too perva-
sive to maintain the liberal myth.

The radicals didn't come to protest the
war, because now the pollsters do a better job
of measuring national sentiment than the number-
count contests of major peace mobilizations. The
goal this time was to strip the facade from the
rulers, making their rule all the more difficult.
Humphrey, the paragon liberal of the fifties and
Daley, a stalwart (not an aberration) of the
Democratic party, were forced into difficult
choices. Moving boldly, they dispelled the
myths, steamrollered the Vietnam Peace Plank,
crushed McCarthy (add the Texas insult of the
dawn raid and beatings in his Hilton Hotel head-
quarters), and tried to get rid of the unwashed
peace freaks.

The first two nights of battle made clear
the situation was a new one. For six months
the Yippies had negotiated with city officials
for sleeping privileges in the parks, for rock
concerts, and parades. Not such a different re-
quest from the Shriners. Yet, on Sunday night,
the first night of activity, police phalanxes
drove the kids from the park. After two nights
of tear gas and beatings it became clear we would
have to fight to survive. If neatly suited NBC
newsmen wearing their press credentials get
beaten, it's obvious that long hairs or beards
don't have a chance. On Monday night people

began to fight back, throwing rocks at the cops, and smashing police cars.

The question these first days was one of survival. Not in the romantic sense; our lives were never really close to being extinguished in a hail of bullets. But there was the question of whether we could exist as an organized presence, capable of political action. Besides busting up gatherings in the park, cruising cops would attack any group of three or four people walking the streets alone. Every time the police would attack a large group, there would be a fighting retreat. Then taking advantage of our youthful mobility, people would ooze down side streets and alleys to regroup. The decentralized organization, utilizing movement affinity centers, mobile street tactics, an unwillingness to give in to the fear that we all shared, made for our survival. This was the minimal victory during the first two days and allowed us to build the action on later days.

The beatings had been severe the first two days in Lincoln Park, but they went largely unreported. Because it soon became obvious we were going to take casualties, experienced organizers decided to move to Grant Park in front of the Hilton Hotel.

Wednesday, at Grant Park, (the day Humphrey was nominated) was the day of the toughest fighting. As people walked to the band shell for the Mobilization rally, a group of black policemen handed out leaflets. They began with two "Please Cooperate" and then announced that we didn't have a permit for a march to the Amphitheater, but that police were on hand to protect everyone's rights, including our own (the peaceful demonstrators).

Fifteen minutes later, a squad attacked people sitting on benches because someone tried to hoist a black flag. They lobbed in tear gas and beat people indiscriminately. One brave man ran forward and, as if scooping up a loose football, tossed one tear gas cannister back into the police ranks.

As the day progressed it grew more violent. The march to the amphitheater was stopped and later tear gassed. People sitting in the park, were attacked without provocation. The tear gas settled along Michigan Avenue, seeped into the

Hilton Hotel, and brought home the American reality to the delegates present. Some of them, mostly McCarthy supporters, were outraged; the rest concluded that the Hippies were getting their due.

One incident, related by a McCarthy delegate from Minnesota reveals the unease of some Humphrey supporters. He reported that his bus was divided half and half between Humphrey and McCarthy partisans. As the bus rolled up to the Hilton, the demonstrators across the street chanted anti-war slogans and flashed victory signs. The fires burning in trash baskets glowed behind the throng. Worried Humphrey delegates on the bus, thinking they might be attacked by the mob, asked McCarthy supporters for campaign buttons to wear.

While the TV was shocking the folks back home and stirring them to anguish about the police brutality, the action on the streets was also reaching young people throughout the country. By Wednesday, hundreds of Chicago teenagers were joining, many of them "greasers," to use the local term. It was often these working class kids who showed the most bravery, waiting to the last possible moment before running from a police charge. Black kids from the ghettos joined too, not in great numbers, but they amounted to a good ten per cent of the crowd.

The mood in the black community was fantastic, almost like in the black-and-white-together civil rights days. When shaggy demonstrator types would drive through the black ghetto, people on street corners would raise their hands in the V sign.

Walking through the city, it was if instant community had been created--conversations just naturally began about what was taking place downtown. The participation of local people swelled the ranks of the initial 3000. On Wednesday night, sixty per cent of those arrested were from Illinois.

For the people who live in Chicago, it wasn't the one sided massacre portrayed in the media. With experience and a little bit of cool, one could survive. The greatest percentage of injuries were among high school kids who tended to risk their scalps by taunting the police and

among the McCarthy kids who didn't really believe what was happening. McCarthy supporters still seemed to believe that police always protect middle class people. Unlike the radicals, they didn't tend to run as fast, and many learned the hard lesson when a cop would catch up and crack them on the back of the skull.

Thursday, the day after the nomination, the park outside the Hilton was the public forum where everyone mingled and discussed their experience. Disgruntled delegates would sit on the grass around a fire, debating hip kids about the legitimacy of our electoral democracy. Blacks and whites would debate the relative merits of the Panthers and fourth parties.

There was more tear-gassing that day. A non-violent walk down the sidewalk to Dick Gregory's house, led by dissident convention delegates, was stopped and, after the arrests of some dignitaries, the kids were driven off. But in the context of Chicago, that had become normal. What was new is that people by the thousands sat and talked about what to do.

All but the final pagentry, the coronation of the vice president, was over. The world saw into the nature of the Convention managers and how the Democratic chieftans handled the protest of people in shirtsleeves. The question now for discussion was the future.

Most commentators thought the significance of the events in Chicago revolved around how they might affect the elections. But more important in the long run may be the whole process of disillusionment and radicalization which took place among people committed to the electoral struggle. Against Kennedy and McCarthy, Humphrey never registered more than a 20% vote, yet Humphrey won the nomination by a wide margin. The people who had struggled within the parties because they knew the bulk of the country didn't like the war, saw the nomination of two hard line war candidates. The kids who believed in the constitutional rights of assembly, petition, etc., found themselves shat upon by the party in power. Most were bewildered, disillusioned and angry.

In Chicago it became clear that those in positions of authority were unable to properly

exercise their power. They kept a hold on the power another day, but they created even more discontent. When it becomes clear through people's experience that the system is held together by naked force, and that those who are in power are willing to exercise that force against those who disagree, then the final veil is ripped away. Every Columbia, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, and Chicago removes another veil, and American democracy becomes just one more name for an authoritarian system. In the end the people will choose between comfort under the system or rebellion. That's what it ultimately comes down to.

It's important to see Chicago in proper perspective. It really wasn't a question of mad dog cops, and uncontrolled brutality. Some beatings and gassings were obviously decisions made at the street level. But much policy was determined at the top. It's still a guess how much was Lyndon's plan, but a good deal resulted from the decisions of Daley, Humphrey and other high administration officials. The Democrats knew that trouble was brewing for their convention. They chose Chicago because they thought Daley could handle the affair. The elaborate security measures, the coordination of local police, national guard and army units had to come from the top. In other words, they consciously chose a strategy of massive force to prevent disorder.

The most pertinent example of their cynicism about the force of popular discontent was the raid on McCarthy's headquarters. One high level McCarthy staffer told me that the Senator had been warned in advance something might happen, and delayed his departure in order to influence the event. The Secret Service had responsibility for guarding McCarthy and his headquarters in the Hotel. Cops just don't bust in at five in the morning and begin yanking people from their beds, cracking the heads of the recalcitrant. They obviously had to inform the secret service. Daley also maintained liaison with the police who kept him informed of developments. Obviously such an important political act, one which could influence the campaign, passed through the highest decision (Continued on Page 17, NEXT section, good luck.)

WEST GERMAN NEW LEFTISTS MEET

BY
Allen Young

Frankfurt, West Germany--Liberation news service)

The West German Socialist Students League (Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund--SDS), Europe's largest and most influential new left group, plans to work up a dynamic program for growth through resistance and education at its 23rd Delegate Congress which meets in Frankfurt Sept. 12-15.

According to Karl Dietrich Wolff, outgoing SDS president, the primary chore of the congress will be "to come to an understanding that in the next year we will have stable groups to pursue studies and to organize national activities in a coordinated way." Wolff told LNS that SDS, which is a relatively loose federation of local groups, needs more national coordination. He said such efforts might be opposed by "anarchists" within the group.

About 100 delegates will participate in the deliberations of the congress at the Frankfurt University Studentenhaus, with several hundred observers from Germany and abroad looking on. Thirty or forty visitors from France alone are expected.

Among the topics to be considered by the delegates are the organization of programs about the university, the German Army, NATO and "waste capitalism." With reference to the latter, SDS hopes to organize what Wolff called "industrial espionage for political reasons." Questionnaires will be distributed to technicians, asking them for such information as how they are compelled to design cars using more metal than necessary, to perfect light bulbs to burn out more quickly, and to develop stockings that run more readily.

This program will have special importance because it will sharpen the differences within SDS between New Left students and those loyal to the illegal German Communist Party (KPD).

The KPD followers, who comprise about 10 per cent of the SDS membership, have resisted SDS's new left analysis about waste capitalism and consumption and its broader concept of the working class. Wolff said that the KPD emphasis is on an "interest policy," such as higher wages. He said these demands should not be over-emphasized because "they reintegrate people into the system."

In fact, an open fight against the KPD faction in SDS looms as a major aspect of this week's congress. Five Communists have been suspended from SDS and now face expulsion as a result of their disagreements with the majority SDS group at the World Youth Festival in Sofia, Bulgaria. The five split from an extra-official anti-imperialist demonstration in front of the United States Embassy and joined with Bulgarians who had come to break up the demonstration because it was "not in the spirit of the festival."

Wolff said the five Communists must be expelled for "having openly broken the united action of SDS" and for "representing themselves as the SDS."

He said the dispute with these "traditionalists" extends to many other issues and must be resolved, since "not everyone should be able to say he is SDS, or it won't mean anything any more--SDS is not just using a common mimeograph machine." The areas of disagreement are familiar ones--attitudes toward coalitions, labor unions and electoral activities, with the Communists favoring a wider range of activities in concert with all "democratic forces."

German SDS does not have a group of "traditional Maoists" inside it. "We are the Maoists," Wolff said, though he said he opposed to development of the cult of the personality in China today and clearly his New Left ideas would be unacceptable, for example, to Progressive Labor in the U.S.

SDS's growth in the last year, like the growth of New Left groups elsewhere, is the result of militant street actions, most notably the Easter demonstrations against the reactionary Springer newspaper empire. Membership has risen to about 3,000, while about 100,000 actually participated in the demonstrations.

The group also faces repression and court action, with at least 800 coming to trial this fall. Springer has also initiated a series of civil suits. Here in Frankfurt, SDS and Wolff personally are being sued for 80,000 German marks (\$20,000), since the demonstration physically prevented a day's edition of the Springer paper from getting out to readers. Some SDSers are on trial for urging U.S. servicemen to desert, with a constitutional court case anticipated.

The congress will also consider several international issues, including the French and Czechoslovakian situations. Wolff predicted that the congress will support a resolution hailing the French May-June revolt and criticizing the policy of the French Communist Party, and a resolution which couples an attack on Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia with a critique of the anti-socialist segments of the so-called "liberals" in Czechoslovakia.

Wolff said that SDS welcomes international contacts and cooperation noting that the German campaign to promote desertion in the U.S. Army and to disrupt the German Army draws upon the experiences of the U.S.

movement. Wolff said that he is a regular reader of New Left Notes, weekly organ Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) published in Chicago. The SDS leader said he did not favor the creation of a new international left student organization because "we do not have a complete perspective yet."

SDS will pursue a concrete education program beyond what Wolff called its "grand tradition of high scholarship." He added:

"We used to concentrate on Marxist economic theory --three pounds Marx, three pounds Lenin, two pounds Baran-Sweezy. Now we must organize our education around concrete topics related to actions."

Wolff admitted that one of the greatest issues facing the SDS is the question of radical activity beyond the campus.

"It is not on the agenda because the problems too big," he said. He noted the recent organization of a socialist teachers group and increased activities by "republican clubs" and "anti-authoritarian movements", all with participation by SDS members and former members.

-30-

DUTSCHKE RECOVERING SLOWLY

West Berlin (LNS)--

Rudi Dutschke, leader of the West Berlin Socialist Students League (SDS), is resting in seclusion in a secret Italian location, according to reliable information provided by his political associates here.

They say he is recovering slowly from a gunshot wound in the head he suffered last April at the hands of a tight-wing assailant. "But he is not active politically and none of us has been allowed to see him," a friend said. It is believed that Dutschke suffered only temporary brain damage and that he will return to normal activity within a few months. He has spent much of the last four months in Rome, and there was no reason given for his decision to go elsewhere.

Dutschke still faces trial and a possible jail term of at least six months for his part in various demonstrations in West Berlin; the trial has been postponed indefinitely.

Before the shooting, Dutschke had applied for a visa to visit the United States, but the State Department turned him down. He subsequently reapplied, hoping to join his wife and child, who are now in the U.S. but at the request of Dutschke's doctor, the application was withdrawn.

-30-

COMMUNIQUE OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES COMMAND at the KHE SANH BATTLEFRONT (LNS)

(LNS-)

After 170 days of relentless, very valiant and very fierce fighting in harmony with the resounding victories of the armed forces and people on all other battlefields throughout South Vietnam, the main forces of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) have won a glorious victory at Khe Sanh. They have foiled the foolish and obdurate strategic plan of the U.S. aggressors on the Northern Quang Tri battlefield and forced them to resign to defeat at Khe Sanh.

The glorious victory won by our armed forces and people at Khe Sanh is the outcome of 4 drives of continual and fierce fighting.

1) The first drive, within the framework of the early Spring general offensive and widespread uprisings of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, began on January 21, 1968, with the overrunning of the Huong Hoa military subsector, which was followed, on Feb. 7, 1968 by the overrunning of the enemy's position at Lang Vay. The enemy's complex of fortified positions at Khe Sanh shook heavily under the impact of these attacks. The remaining cluster of fortified positions at Ta Con, became isolated and was encircled on all sides.

2) The second drive was marked by the encirclement of the Ta Con cluster from Feb. 8 to March 31, 1968. The P.L.A.F. were then tightening their siege, interdicting air supply and cutting the roads to block enemy supply by land, attacking the enemy with artillery, nibbling assaults and sniper fire, and intercepting enemy sorties. Nearly 10,000 U.S. marines were shut in at Ta Con, while over 40,000 U.S. mobile troops were tied down in their task of providing permanent support for the other forces at Khe Sanh. Losses of the U.S. aggressors became heavier and heavier, while their morale kept sinking and their predicament kept aggravating. In this period, the armed forces and people at Khe Sanh wiped out or heavily decimated an important part of the enemy's "crack" forces, and destroyed large quantities of war means at Ta Con, attracted and pinned down an important part of the U.S. mobile strategic forces, and won big victories in close co-ordination with other battlefields in Quang Tri, Thua thien, Hue, Saigon, Gia dinh and elsewhere.

3) The third drive unfolded in April, when our armed forces badly trounced the enemy during its "operation peagasus" which was meant to take pressure off the forces under siege at Khe Sanh. During the

this period, our armed forces dealt crippling blows at both the U.S. air navalrymen and the U.S. marines under siege.

4) The last drive began in May, when our armed forces, having broken off the enemy's "operation peagasus", continued their siege on the U.S. marines at Khe Sanh. Sustaining heavy losses and facing encirclement and isolation on a battlefield very disadvantageous to them and moreover finding themselves in a position of passiveness and precariousness of all the other battlefields in South Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors were forced to start the evacuation of Khe Sanh on June 26, 1968. Taking time by its forelook our armed forces immediately intercepted the retreating enemy, attacking them from all sides, blocking the fleeing convoys, firing intensively at enemy positions - aircraft, and launching repeated assaults on enemy positions. On July 9, 1968, our armed forces seized Ta Con, the central position of the enemy base at Khe Sanh.

The glorious victory won at Khe Sanh by the armed forces and people in Northern Quang Tri bears great significance in many fields:

1) They have wiped out an important part of the crack troops of the enemy live forces and destroyed large quantities of their war means. They have put out of action nearly 17,000 enemy troops, nearly twice the number of U.S. troops permanently positioned at Khe Sanh. These included 13,000 GIs wiped out, hundreds of U.S. and puppet troops captured. In term of unit, they have annihilated or heavily decimated 3 U.S. battalions, one multi-battalion unit of puppet paratroopers and one battalion of the puppet special forces and 39 U.S. puppet companies. Our armed forces, in addition, have shot down or destroyed on the ground 480 aircraft of various kinds, wrecked hundreds of military vehicles, including many tanks and armoured cars, and over 60 big guns and mortars of large calibres, destroyed over 50 storages of gasoline and ammunition, and captured thousands of guns of various kinds, and hundreds of tons of food and military equipment.

2) Our armed forces have liberated the whole territory of Hounng Hoa district. Over 10,000 people have broken the enemy's grip, have returned to their native villages and set up people's power.

3) Our armed forces have breached the U.S. defenses along Highway 9, thus posing a serious threat, threatening to the whole of this defense line, the dark scheme of the U.S. aggressors to stop the attacks by the P.L.A.F. has thus been foiled.

4) The People's Liberation Armed Forces have made another stride towards their maturation and development applying with creativeness and bringing into play a variety of fighting methods of people's war, and effecting a close co-ordination among various arms, they have foiled the biggest efforts of the U.S. in its attempt to hold Khe Sanh.

5) The victories won at Khe Sanh by the armed

forces and people in Northern Quang Tri are intimately associated with the brilliant victories of the general offensive and widespread uprisings by the armed forces and people across South Vietnam in general, and those in Quang Tri - Thua thien - Hue in particular. They are linked and consonant with the resounding victory of the North Vietnamese armed forces and people in downing over 3,000 aircraft of the U.S. aggressors over North Vietnam.

With the fall of Khe Sahn, the U.S. aggressors have sustained another heavy, all-round defeat, military, political, strategic and tactical.

1) This defeat shows the Strategic passiveness and impasse of the US aggressors. Moving their troops to Khe Shnh out of passiveness, the U.S. aggressors had made a big mistake. Their ambitious design to hold Khe Sanh had compelled them to commit a sizeable part of their reaction forces there, and the heavy losses taken on this battlefield had increased their confusion caused by the choice between troops concentration and dispersion, between occupation and mobility and between the holding of Khe Sanh and its evacuation. Khe Sanh had been a shambles for U.S. troops which had permanently tied down tens of hundreds of U.S. mobile troops.

With their bog at Khe Sahn and their heavy setbacks on the other battlefields in South Vietnam, the U.S. aggressors face more serious deadlock in their strategy. They were beset with more and more serious shortages of troops and war means. More serious was the fact that their general reserves were being too thinly spread. Impossible to hold Khe Sanh, the US aggressors were forced to beat retreat to annihilation.

2) The loss of the Khe Sanh means an ignominious failure for the U.S. in military operations and tactics. It was also a setback for various U.S. arms and armed services. In a desperates attempt to hold Khe Sanh, the U.S. had committed, besides the marine force, elements of the air cavalry divisions and U.S. and puppet paratroopers. They had utilized the most of their fire power, using hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs, hundreds of thousands of artillery shells, and thousands of planes including B-52 strategic bombers. They had run through a series of defensive tactics, from inter-dependent small

positions to big enclaves in the form of a complex of fortified positions supported by a big mobile force and a big fire power. But all these defensive tactics were unable to keep them afloat. Their big position defensive had only invited heavier blows, and their efforts to hold out had only brought them stunning losses. At last, the U.S. found that the best strategy and tactics was to flee from Khe Sanh.

3) The loss of Khe Sanh constitutes a major political defeat for the U.S. aggressors. Despite the order of the U.S. President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to hold Khe Sanh at any price, despite the commitment of the most "crack," most "seasoned" U.S. arms and armed services, the maximum concentration of material and technical means, the U.S. aggressors were unable to hold Khe Sanh, and finally had to resign to its fall. This has further revealed to the Vietnamese and world people what actually the "U.S. military might" is. This at the same time rendered more acute the conflicts among the U.S.A. ruling circles, among various arms and armed services of the U.S. and between the U.S. aggressors and their puppets. This has increased the confusion among the U.S. aggressors, impaired their belief in their own strategies and tactics, and further aggravated the consternation of the troops of the U.S. and its puppets and satellites.

The big victory won at Khe Sanh by the armed forces and people in Northern Quang Tri is a brilliant victory of the line of invincible people's war fought under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, of our armed forces and people's liberation armed forces' shining revolutionary heroism, their creative fighting methods and their resourcefulness, of the good coordination among the various battlefields throughout South Vietnam, of the strength of our rear and front, and of the strength of the solidarity among various nationalities in our country.

The P.L.A.F. Command at Khe Sanh avails itself of this opportunity to:

-warmly commend the officers and men of various units and armed services and the various organ and support units, for their valiancy and persistence, their matchless resourcefulness, close coordination and their fearlessness in face of hardships and difficulties.

-warmly commend and sincerely thank the cadres and people in Northern Quang Tri for having united with the P.L.A.F. in fighting, and given them immense assistance, thus providing the peoples' armed forces with every condition to defeat the U.S. aggressors under whatever circumstances.

Let the armed forces and people at Khe Sanh fully exploit their victory and march forward with valiancy!

-30-

FROCK YOU!

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7 (LNS)-- The Roman Catholic Church may have to go out of business in a few years. Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia, has announced that the number of candidates for the priesthood has declined 75 per cent during the last five years.

The Cardinal attributed the decline to "those who by design of default ~~demean~~ the sublime privilege of a priestly and a religious vocation..." Some, after responding freely and generously to God's call, renege on their lifetime commitment of service. Some, in an effort to disclaim responsibility for their own weakness and dereliction, lash out in strident criticism, not of a particular defect, but of the entire church. Some become so intent on renewing the church that they fail not only in the duty of self-renewal but even in the duty of preserving the vitality of their own spiritual life." Holy shit!

-30-

SEE NO EVILL

MENDOZA, Argentina, Sept. 7 (LNS)-- According to Reuters News Service it is now illegal to see a flying saucer in this South American town. In any event, if you see one you better shut up about it.

According to a police communique, "The penal code contemplates prison terms for people who indulge in spreading unwarranted fear and ~~legal~~ action will therefore be taken against those who break this rule."

Numerous saucer sightings have been reported in Argentina of late, but the most interesting report has it that five mid-get "humanoids stopped two casino employees on their way home, held them immobile for a while and took blood samples from their fingertips.

Yccch.

-30-

CRACK-DOWN IN TEXAS

by Gary Thiher
LIBERATION News Service

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 6 (LNS)--Leftists love to sit around and shoot the bull about the impending repression of dissident elements in America. They conjure up glorious visions of a nationally-coordinated, gestapo-like incarceration of martyred revolutionaries--preferably in concentration camps surrounded by barbed wire, spotlights and brutal guards.

Meanwhile, America does conduct a very efficient, if somewhat less splendid, repression of leftists all over the country via a variety of means. State and local institutions usually serve as the conduits of this repression, and radicals quite often find themselves in jail and on trial for offences far removed from anything which could be construed as political.

During the last few months, Texas has experienced just such a repression. As a consequence, virtually every threatening non-student radical leader in the state is now charged with or has been convicted of a serious crime. They presently reside in jail or are fighting appeals.

Black organizers have received the brunt of the attack. Three Texas cities, Austin, Dallas, and Houston, have active radical black organizations. In all three, the foremost leaders have recently received heavy sentences for criminal offences.

In Houston, Lee Otis Johnson, local SNCC organizer, is appealing a 30-year (count 'em--30) sentence for supposedly giving a marijuana joint to a black undercover agent. The prosecuting DA asked for only 20 years but the jury judged this insufficient. The astronomical sentence was possible because in Texas giving away dope falls under the same law as selling it. At the Sept. 3 trial, Johnson denied having given anything to the agent, claiming he knew the cat was a fuzz.

Lee Otis has a long history of agitation in Houston and is well-known to local cops and to the citizenry. Since he began organizing he has been harassed continually, busted and shot at by the Houston cops and right wing. His main base of activity has been black Texas Southern University--the school subjected to a massive attack by Houston police a year ago.

Johnson's wife, Helen Johnson, presently awaits trial on charges of attempted murder and assault. She allegedly beat a man and a woman in the restroom of a Houston nightclub. How this situation came about is unclear. On the way to and at the station the fuzz cursed and beat her severely.

In Dallas, SNCC workers Ernest McMillan and Matthew Johnson sit in jail in lieu of \$25,000 bond while their 10-year convictions for "the destruction of private property over \$50" are being appealed.

The charges grew out of attempts by McMillan and Johnson to organize the black ghetto around the issue of the local food stores. The stores charge higher prices for low quality products and have a reputation for being extremely discourteous to their black customers.

The SNCC workers had talked a number of black businessmen into buying out the stores. Before the transactions were completed, McMillan and Johnson talked to the store owners and tried to win concessions. When this proved fruitless, they, along with some 60 others, entered one of the stores and held a demonstration. During the action, some fruits and vegetables were damaged. The store manager set the damages at \$54.24.

McMillan and Johnson were charged with "destruction of private property over \$50" and convicted on the testimony of a single witness, the 15-year-old son of the white store owner. The boy's testimony was accepted over that of a black store employee, who said he saw the accused pair destroy nothing. The two sentences together average a year in prison for every \$2.50 worth of damage.

And in Austin, Larry Jackson, also a SNCC leader, is appealing a two-year probated sentence and \$500 fine stemming from his conviction for assaulting a police officer, misdemeanor offense. The arrest resulted from an incident which occurred last spring during a series of demonstrations at a local gas station. Many persons were arrested for "obstructing a business," but Jackson was singled out for a more serious charge. Even though his attorney showed motion pictures proving that Jackson had not assaulted the cop as alleged, the Texas jury still found him guilty. And, despite the fact that this was his first offense, the court meted out the maximum sentence.

With this, the three best known SNCC leaders in Texas have been slapped down with severe sentences for questionable offences. And nary a concentration camp in sight. Money to help Texas SNCC defray the legal cost involved in these cases may be sent to Austin SNCC, P.O. box 6272, Austin, Texas. Phone, (512) 478-0026.

The Texas anti-war movement has not been left unscathed. The foremost anti-war effort in the state has been the Summer of Support coffee house, Oleo Strut in Killeen, near Ft. Hood. The coffee house has been a great success as a center for dissident soldiers, many of them Vietnam veterans, at the nation's largest army base.

Two weeks ago the coffee house manager, Josh Gould, was arrested by local fuzz and charged with possession of marijuana. Killeen cops claim to have found two pot seeds in his car. Inasmuch as Gould was subject to continual police harrassment, it is doubtful that he would have carried any grass around; the best bet is that the seeds were planted.

The arresting officer claims that he received a radio call from a city detective telling him that there was probably grass in the front seat of Josh's car. The fuzz pulled him over and, strangely enough, they found the pot.

Gould was first charged before the mayor, who had (completely illegally) been appointed

acting Justice of the Peace while the legitimate one was away. His bond was set at a tidy \$50,000. (Persons arrested for possession of a kilo here in Austin usually have a bond of \$1,000 to \$2,000.) Josh remained in jail.

At his examining trial on Sept. 5, the original illegally-made charge was dropped and authorities recharged him with the same crime. The presiding judge magnanimously reduced his bond to \$15,000. Gould is still in the Bell County jail in lieu of the high bond.

In addition, the Killeen City Council has voted to begin proceedings aimed at obtaining an injunction against the Oleo Strut on the grounds that it constitutes a "public nuisance." The actual court hearings have not yet begun. Money for the legal defense of the coffee house and its manager may be sent to Josh's attorney, Davis Bragg, 216 East Ave. B, Killeen, Texas.

At the same time that Gould was arrested, local authorities in Killeen began a crackdown on marijuana users--both those in the military and those in the Killeen area. A pot-smoking soldier is generally synonymous with a dissident soldier, so it is not difficult to read political significance into the move. Some 35 warrants were issued and about half of them have been served so far.

Just before the Democratic National Convention, 60 black GIs at Ft. Hood held a sit-down demonstration to announce their refusal to join troops scheduled to go to Chicago and guard the Convention. They maintained they would not shoot their brothers in the Chicago ghettos on behalf of the government.

The men were ordered to return to their barracks, but 43 refused to comply. The military has charged 42 of them with refusal to obey the lawful order of a superior. The forty-third is as yet uncharged; speculation has it that he may be charged with a more serious conspiracy offense. Le-

gal defense is being handled by the Emergency Civil Liberties Union and The American Servicemen's Union.

So, maybe the concentration camps won't have to be dusted off after all. Zealous local officials prove very adept at fashioning charges against anyone who dares to challenge the status quo in a community. When criminal charges are leveled, the radical movement doesn't even have a chance to talk about its work in court; it is forced to deal with tangential issues. And even the most obviously trumped-up charges can cost the movement much scarce time and money. The method is proving effective on the Texas left.

-30-

TRYING TO CO-OPT SNCC

SOFIA, Bulgaria (LNS) -- Here's the ultimate in attempted co-optation. There's a photo display on U.S. politics in the window of the U.S. Embassy in Sofia. This display by the United States Information Service (USIS) portrays several black leaders as if they were the mainstays of "the American way of life." The exact text of the photo caption follows:

"Stokeley Carmichael (center) of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is one of the most militant and vociferous advocates of black power as a tactic of agitation to win wider and better opportunities for Negroes. At left is Cleveland Sellers, SNCC project director in South Carolina, and at right is Lester McKinnie, director of SNCC in Washington, D.C."

-30-

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, DIRTY HANDS

Art Rosenblum, who helped revive the LNS printing operation and has set up print shops for the movement across the nation, needs a helper. Should be reliable, hard-worker with a mechanical aptitude, able to travel. Work will be repair and maintenance of printing and office equipment. Call Art person to person at 305-866-7191

###

VISA DELAYED, GERMAN LEFTIST CHARGES

FRANKFURT, West Germany (LNS) -- The president of West Germany's largest New Left group, the Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund (SDS), has charged the U.S. State Department with unwarranted delay in handling his application for a visa.

The SDS leader, Karl Dietrich Wolff, said he made a routine application for a visa to the U.S. Consulate in Frankfurt, but that his request was held up for referral to Washington. Several weeks have passed with no response. Wolff was invited to participate in an international student gathering scheduled to begin shortly at Columbia University. He told LNS that the delay on the visa would probably keep him from travelling to New York, and he charged the U.S. government with trying to stifle his point of view.

In Washington, a spokesman for the State Department told LNS that Wolff's case is "still being considered." Jeffrey Silver, press officer for the State Department's Security and Consular Office, said, "I can assure you there is no deliberate delay. Immigration law is quite complicated, and it'll just take a little more time. There's nothing unusual in his case; this kind of thing happens quite often."

Wolff said the political implications were obvious. A consular officer had asked him, "Do you plan to get into contact with the American SDS?" Wolff said his reply was, "That won't be necessary."

German SDS and American SDS have maintained fraternal relations for some time.

-30-

LNS STAFF WELCOMES A NEW BROTHER

This, the latest LNS tome, was printed on our brand spanking new used press. It's a 1250 Multilith duplicator that was purchased with blood, sweat and personal loans from staffers and friends. It printed this packet for you, and, as it adjusts itself to the idiosyncrasies of LNS printer Norman Jenks, do even more brilliant work. It replaces the lamented A.B.Dick, now reportedly gone to seed in Massachusetts.

!!!

"Eat pie, pig!!!!!" thus spake the wizardly one, wonder warthog.

RECENT G.I. RESISTANCE

Liberation News Service from the
ALLY/SCN Berkeley

During the summer, more GIs and reservists have brought their grievances and acts of resistance before the public eye. In addition, many cases were brought into Federal courts on other grounds than conscientious objection.

RESERVISTS SUE TO BLOCK RECALL

Action is now pending on a suit filed by 113 Army reservists, all from Cleveland, to block their recall to 24 months of active duty. Federal court Judge Frank A. Kaufman will conduct a preliminary hearing to give military officials an opportunity to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus and a preliminary injunction order should not be issued pending a full three judge hearing on the issues raised.

They were pressed into active duty under the provisions of a 1966 law which allows the President to call up the reserves at his discretion. The soldiers claim this violates their contract as well as the equal protection clause of the Fifth Amendment.

OBJECTION TO WAR RULED VALID AS AWOL DEFENSE

A Navy court martial, hearing the case of Airman Apprentice Fred Patrick 21, of Hatboro, Pa., ruled that conscientious objection to war is a valid defense against a charge of being AWOL. Patrick, charged with being absent 41 days from the El Centro Naval Air Station in California, had surrendered at the 3rd Naval District HQTS in New York City on June 6th. He told the brass how he felt about the war and even threw his uniform at an officer's feet saying, "I told you I wouldn't wear that thing anymore. It's tainted with the blood of Americans and Vietnamese."

The surprise ruling meant that should testimony support the sailor's claim of CO, he would be acquitted. Patrick stated opposition to all other wars as well.

PFC GIVES UP HIS GREEN BERET

PFC Gerald M. Condon, 21, who received the "coveted" Green Beret in February, resigned when he returned to Ft. Bragg, N.C. from an authorized leave in the San Francisco area. He said, "My protest is directed not only at the US...but at all nations which have allowed themselves to become mired down in the war game."

He began to develop second thoughts while undergoing "simulated assignments" in special forces training. "the Vietnam war is cruel, bloody and immoral and it takes its toll on the innocent as often as not. . .in short, it is a war in which I can not participate."

THREE GIs DO SANCTUARY THING

Berkeley, Calif: Airman First Class Griswold Wilson III, AWOL from Travis AFB, Calif., was arrested by military police at a Quaker meeting in Berkeley. Wilson, who went along quietly, was absent from the start of a 30-day sentence imposed for twice refusing shipment to RVN.

A special service commemorating his cause was in progress when the MPs and a Berkeley policeman arrived.

New York City: Army Private Michael Locianto, one week AWOL as a protestor of all wars, walked out of a Greenwich Village church to surrender to waiting police as the congregation roared, "I ain't gonna study war no more !"

Nine months in service, Locianto refused to return to Ft. Lewis on grounds of total pacifism. His arrest had been prearranged between police and church officials.

Seattle Wash.: Allan Waskowski of East Patterson, New Jersey, was arrested on charges of desertion after he took refuge in the First Church of Christ Esoteric. Authorities said that he offered no resistance to the arresting MPs. The GI, more than one month absent from the Ft. Lewis transshipment facility, told a church service he had refused orders to go to Vietnam.

-30-

BERKELEY STREET ACTION

by Doug Norberg and Jack Gerson
LIBERATION News Service

BERKELEY, Calif., September 9 (LNS)--The stage is set. The dress rehearsals have been held. Berkeley finds itself, with much ado, in a state of seige.

The casualties: one punctured pig leg; numerous broken store, bank and credit display windows; an exploded water main; an exploded construction unit; several busted heads; time to be lost in jail; justice; and the liberal and progressive image of an "enlightened" Berkeley has been lost.

It all began at Telegraph and Haste, outside of Cody's bookstore. Friday evening, August 30, a rally was called to support the Chicago demonstrators. To many of the Berkeley people Cody's is a symbol; it was the scene of the infamous police riots of June-July. At that time the trouble began when police moved in with tear gas to break up a rally called by the Young Socialist Alliance to support the French uprising.

Cody's emerged from that crisis as an important symbol. Radicals began to see the area as a focus of political repression. The Berkeley city fathers came to see it as a sign of audacity in the face of a smooth administration. The street people saw in the crisis the need for new forms of activity and defense. They banded together in small affinity groups loosely affiliated under the name of the Berkeley Commune.

The Commune is now an SDS chapter called the "Molotov Cocktail Party." It is a group of anarcho-communists, inspired by Hell Riders, (a cycle club) Herbert Marcuse, the Motherfuckers of New York (several of whom have been in town for the current crisis) and by the unique state of war in which the Commune finds itself.

Control of the Berkeley government is centered among liberal professionals who use the threat of popular fascism to maintain their power. They point to the city's single ultra right-wing councilman as "what could happen." Faced with a condition increasingly common to cities across the country--the exposure and decline of liberalism--the city fathers promote

the concept of repressive law and order in this election year.

The street, rather than the campus or any particular left organization, is the center of the most dynamic activity and the focus for the most direct repression. This grows out of the new form of action which began to develop during last October's Stop the Draft Week. With the change in tactics have come new forms of organization: the cells, the affinity groups, the Commune. The by-product of these changes has been the increasing gap between the traditional left leadership and the base.

The city fathers have come to accept the left in Berkeley and have, in fact, learned how to deal with it. Initially taken off guard by the civil libertarian nature of the FSM, they have now learned the "civil liberties" is indeed the only issue which they can handle. By declaring a state of disorder for the entire city, they focused protest on civil rights, an issue in which the old line leadership believes. Why these tactics? Because they wish to destroy the organizing work of such groups as the Commune.

The current crisis began after the rally at Cody's. The cops, at first conspicuous by their absence, did not surface until several windows at the Bank of America had been broken. After cruising the streets and shuffling people around, they finally resorted to the use of sneezing gas. Someone shot a cop in the leg, and the crowd immediately dispersed.

Saturday night was a different scene. The police now sought a confrontation; they arrested two hitchhikers on Telegraph, clearly a provocative act. The street people and polificos did not want a confrontation, and greeted the fleet of police cars as if it were a parade, cheering them on: "We want more cops!" "Bring on the National Guard!" "We want Chicago cops!" "Support your local police; police your local support!" The police were puzzled and did not know how to respond. Finally they went home. This was a clear victory for the people on the street: they successfully

avoided a confrontation, when a confrontation would have resulted in a disaster.

Sunday another rally was held at Cody's. After rock bands had played, Haj Razavi read a poem. As the poem ended, a watermain and a section of new construction one block away were destroyed in an explosion. Another night of broken windows and sporadic street action followed.

Several things should be made clear. First, the Commune did not call the rally Friday night; It was called by the YSA and Peace and Freedom Party, to the resentment of some members of the Commune. Second, there seems to be a growing consciousness in the streets, that since a war is going on, we will fight the enemy only when it is to our advantage. Third, police harassment will no longer go unanswered. When police resorted to tear gas on Friday, a pig was shot. When harassment increased over the weekend, terrorists bombed new businesses. The community understood the targets and was for the most part sympathetic.

In a very clever ploy, the Berkeley city manager declared the city a disaster area and emergency zone, the legal provisions for which come from an old World War II civil defense ordinance. With this move, he obscured the issue of repression of the street people by depriving the entire city of Berkeley of its political rights.

Enter the traditional left leadership. This was a situation they could handle. After a typically unfruitful meeting with the city government, a meeting was called for Thursday night to discuss methods of testing the ban on political activity. Progressive Labor Party issued a leaflet calling for a march to City Hall, but this plan was rejected by the group. The eight Motherfuckers in the area enlivened an otherwise dull meeting. Most of the 2,000 present sought to ignore them. The Motherfuckers sought not to be ignored. The Motherfuckers succeeded, only to be labeled by the traditional leadership as an army of provocateurs, possibly more dangerous than the Berkeley city government itself.

The meeting finally decided to test the ban on political activity with a massive picket of Lee Brothers' Supermarket, protesting the sale of California Table Grapes. The picketing was

to occur Friday night.

Next morning, Lee Brothers decided to remove all table grapes from its shelves. And the Berkeley city government decided that picketing, though outlawed in the ban on activities, would be overlooked by the cops. After considering a transfer of the picket to Safeway, people decided to picket City Hall for a removal of the ban.

The decision against the grape boycott activity was fortunate in the eyes of Caesar Chavez's United Farm Workers. Fearing possible violence, they asked that the Berkeley rebels not become associated with the boycott.

The city government decided to allow the picketing of city hall. In so doing, they began to reveal their strategy of granting concessions on civil libertarian questions. Thus, as one leader described this tactic, the left community is put in search of "trees which are legal to piss on," until all the trees of civil liberties are seemingly returned to the people. And, by the way, never resolving the issue of repression of the street people.

The Commune suffers from the most common problems of left organizations. Its members are not political enough to sustain their own development, nor are they open enough to the integration of new members. They are totally misunderstood by large segments of the Berkeley community, and they have done little to improve communications. Nevertheless, their very presence has energized the entire Berkeley scene.

In the current turmoil in Berkeley, we see problems which are developing in the movement across the country. There are questions concerning the base--what it is, how it should be organized. There are the questions of leadership and how it should be held responsible to the continued development of its base. There are questions of issues and how we must educate during

the most dynamic periods of repression and rebellion. Finally, there is the question of what should be done in the coming school year.

-30-

230 BUSTED IN MICHIGAN WELFARE DEMONSTRATION

By Michael Dover
LIBERATION News Service/ SCN

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 9, (LNS)--"It is hereby ordered, that, until further notice of the court, there shall be no loitering by any person or persons in the halls, parking lots, lobby or entrances of the courthouse of the County of Washtenaw County Bldg., or the approaches and means of ingress and egress therto, which may tend to impede the peaceful ingress and egress to said courthouse."

This court order was issued today by Washtenaw County circuit court, prohibiting any further action by welfare recipients and students protesting inadequate allowances for back-to-school clothing expenses.

In the past week more than 230 persons have been arrested in two sit ins, including 30 Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor mothers receiving welfare under Aid to Dependent Children (ADC). One newsman was beaten and several persons roughed up.

However, it appears that no more sit ins will occur for the time being. Late this evening the Washtenaw County board of supervisors and the Washtenaw County welfare rights groups agreed on a compromise plan allocating emergency funds partially on the basis of individual need.

An impressive display of force by sheriff's deputies from three counties and state and local police equipped with helicopters, police dogs, tear gas canisters, AR-15 (M-16) rifles, Mace and DELL (its competitor for police industrial complex funds), earlier prompted county officials to turn down an offer from Gov. George Romney's office of national guard troops.

All summer long, individual welfare mothers had bargained with their case workers explaining that the \$9 a month per child allocated to Michigan mothers for "clothing and personal necessities" was not sufficient. They argued that the especially high cost of living in Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor has the second highest rent and gen-

eral cost of living index in the country) forces them to spend the \$9 for other necessities.

The mothers were demanding that the emergency monies be appropriated from a special fund on the basis of the individual need of each child as determined by the mother and her case worker from her minimum standard needs list.

The final settlement provided for payments on the basis of individual need but placed a ceiling of \$70 on initial payments on a special \$91,000 state-county grant. After all the mothers who apply are given initial payments from the fund the remaining money will be given to mothers whose individual needs are shown to exceed \$70. Approximately 1,200 children receive ADC funds in Washtenaw County.

Welfare mothers sat in twice last week before the county agreed to any special allocation. The offer, \$40 per child, was rejected as inadequate by the mothers.

Two more sit ins, participated in by students at the request of mothers, brought an increase in the offer to provide for a ceiling of \$60 per child, with the exact figure to be determined by individual need.

Welfare administrators were adamant in refusing to consider the individual needs of children if those needs were in excess of \$60. The chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the county board of supervisors, Fred Lundy, explained that he had checked with his wife.

"I could cloth my children adequately with \$60," Lundy said. Someone asked, "Is that from scratch?" He refused to answer.

A spokesman for the mothers, Mrs. Shirley Haywood, explained their demands: "We want each mother to receive whatever the things on the minimum standard list cost. None of these is over \$100 or \$130 per child." The minimum needs of most of the children is less than the figure of \$70.

The mothers had earlier proposed that the \$72,000 cited by county officials as the cost of the \$60 ceiling offer be distributed

first come, first serve, to mothers on an individual basis until the funds were depleted.

The county first agreed to only the flat-sum of \$40 each for all 1200 children, reasoning that it would be unfair to accommodate only those persons who protested and made special requests.

They then agreed to the individual need plan, which they at first had said would be impossible to administer.

The final proposal to raise the expenditure from \$72,000 to \$91,000, thereby allowing second-round applications for funds exceeding the new level of \$70, was drawn up by a special fact-finding committee of mediators.

Lawyers for the arrested persons speculate that the penalties given the protestors on charges of criminal trespass (for remaining in the County Building after closing time) will include a jail sentence and a year's probation. Probation would mean that any of the persons arrested for future offences of any kind would be subject to long jail terms and large fines.

The court order prohibiting sit-ins, but apparently not sidewalk demonstrations, was handed down under the power of the court to hold persons interfering with court procedure in contempt of court. The court is in the County Building.

As students returned to school last week, they learned that police had used helicopters to survey a group of persons gathering to go on a camp retreat scheduled to be held at a local Boy Scout site. The national board of the Boy Scouts of America, however, had voted to overrule local officials who had made a written agreement with local radical groups to use the camp. The students had already made many repairs of the facilities as a part of the agreement.

The local board ruled that the students' "political viewpoint" is inconsistent with that of the Scouts. Local officials told the University of Michigan administrators involved that the students were "opposed to everything the Boy Scouts stand for."

Since then, helicopters have been used at almost every demonstration or rally having to do with the welfare protest. Flying low over the crowd, the helicopter was ignored, largely due to the realization that after Chicago anything goes with the cops.

A few officers even got a chance to throw up a newsman. Stephen Wildstrom, managing editor of the Michigan Daily, was arrested and beaten by Washtenaw County Sheriff's Deputies as he attempted to enter the County Building to cover negotiations between Welfare mothers and county officials. Despite the fact that the newsmen from other publications had been admitted to the building, Wildstrom was pushed, slug-ged, kicked and arrested when he argued that he and his staff members were being discriminated against. According to Wildstrom and a witness, one officer screamed before he beat Wildstrom, "I've had enough lip from you."

Wildstrom was booked on charges of assault and battery.

Robert Harrison, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, laid the blame for the "demonstrations and violence ensuing from these meetings" on the state government, because of the "inadequacy of the state ADC program." The state made no immediate comment, but it did offer to send the National Guard to prevent further violence.

- 30 -

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE KIDNAPPING HEARING SET FOR OCTOBER 4

MONTAGUE, Mass. (LNS)-- Thirteen staff members and friends of LIBERATION News Service, headquartered in New York City, continue to face charges of kidnapping and must appear in Franklin County (Mass.) Court October 4.

At the arraignment, held September 6, the defendants denied the charges, which were based on a complaint filed by Marshall Bloom and Ray Mungo. Bloom appeared in court and asked that the charges be dismissed, but Judge Samuel Blasberg said he would do no such thing.

Assistant D.A. Stanley L. Cummings explained in a telephone interview that "in a crime, it's not the victim and defendant who are concerned. Our job is to protect the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The state can take the law into its own hands."

The Greenfield Recorder, the local paper serving Franklin County, put it this way:

"The judge said he was sympathetic with their wish to settle matters amicably but noted that the court does not sit on possibilities

even more

but concerns itself only with current charges. He said he 'could just imagine' what would have happened if the court had not issued the complaints on the insistence of the plaintiffs at the court-house.

On October 4, Judge Blassberg must rule whether there is "probable guilt," and if he decides that there is, then the case will go to a Grand Jury.

Bloom and Mungo filed the charges after the people from the LIBERATION News Service office in New York went to the LNS farm in Montague, Mass., to reclaim LNS files and equipment which were removed secretly from New York August 12.

- 30 -

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS

by Julius Lester

LIBERATION News Service/GUARDIAN

In his acceptance speech at the Republican Convention, Richard Nixon called them "the forgotten Americans." He wasn't referring to the Indians, the people to whom the phrase is usually applied. ("Ignored" would be a more apt phrase for them.) He was speaking of the vast majority of middle-and-lower-middle-class white Americans who have not been "forgotten" so much as they've been taken for granted during the past eight years. They could be taken for granted by the politicians, however, because they were either Republicans or Democrats and when elections rolled around, they could be depended upon to vote as their traditional loyalties dictated.

This year Presidential nominees of both parties are outdoing each other for the votes of this large group, because one man did not take them for granted. George Wallace, a man few ever took seriously until recently, has been traveling around the country speaking to these Americans and being received as a "comrade" by them.

His message is disarmingly simple: You are somebody. George Wallace recognized that these "forgotten Americans" were perhaps more alienated from the society than the children of affluence, the children of the ghetto and the liberal intellectual. They were more alienated because they were without a means of even expressing their alienation. They looked at the world about them, a world of rapid and cataclysmic change, and saw that change as only a threat. And they could find no political force who could speak to their fears and

and organize them.

No one came forward to move them into the process of change, so their fears increased. George C. Wallace has come forward to articulate those fears and organize them. George Wallace is saying publicly what many whites have been saying to themselves and each other. He is reinforcing their resistance to change and cannot be glibly written off as a fascist and a demagogue. George Wallace is real and the people for whom he speaks are the people whom we see every day, but never speak to. And perhaps that is why they are so receptive to George Wallace now.

"I think there is a backlash in this country," Wallace says, "against the theoreticians -- some of them in some of our colleges and some of our courts and some of our newspaper editors' offices and some of our pulpits -- who look down their nose at the steelworker and the paper worker and the beautician and the barber and the policeman and the fireman and the little business man and the clerk and the farmer and say that you don't have intelligence enough to decide how to get up in the morning and when to go to bed at night, and people are tired of theorists running their country."

Wallace is angry at what has been done to his cherished beliefs, like the cops in Chicago were angry when the demonstrators would sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," like the cops in Brooklyn are angry at the very existence of an organization of blacks called the Black Panthers. Wallace and his constituents also share with us the frustration of a system which increasingly allows for less and less involvement in anything remotely human. The significant difference is that we find the fault in the system; Wallace finds no fault in the system, but fault only in some segments of the populace who are impeding the system working to its best advantage.

Wallace's appeal is essentially emotional. The practically unanimous support he enjoys among white policemen throughout the country is based solely on the fact that in his speeches he always calls for a round of applause for "our fine policemen." In his emotional appeal lies his main strength, for his political solutions will bring us to the brink of civil war faster

THAN ANYTHING ELSE COULD. Of course, a civil war would not sadden most of Wallace's constituency since they figure they have the necessary strength on their side. And it is safe to say that they do.

Everyone is trying to calculate just what effect Wallace is going to have on the Presidential race. It is amusing to see Humphrey and Nixon trying to co-opt Wallace with very little success. Most predictions say that Wallace is going to take away the Republican vote from Nixon, but recent political history refutes that. When John Lindsay ran for Mayor of New York City, his opponents were Abraham Beame and Conservative William Buckley. The predictions were that Buckley would hurt Lindsay and help elect Beame. As it turned out, Buckley cut into the labor and lower-middle-class vote, which was traditionally Democratic, and thereby gave Lindsay the edge. It is safe to say that Wallace will help Nixon to the White House, since Wallace's strength outside the South is in the area of labor and the lower middle class. It is these people who have felt the brunt of the black revolution and the revolt of the children of affluence.

Wallace is accomplishing what Gene McCarthy could not. Wallace has gone to the people and the people have put him on the ballot in practically every state. He has built his own party, his own organization, and has created a viable alternative to the Republican and Democratic parties, which refused to create much distinction between each other.

And Wallace has unmistakably shown us whom we need to reach. They are alienated. We are alienated. We see a long-range solution that will benefit all. Wallace offers them an emotional palliative and a solution of "jail those of your enemies you can't kill." The question for us is not how can we reach those whom Wallace has reached. Forget them. They are lost. We must reach their sons and daughters, our contemporaries who work behind the pizza counters, at the drive-ins, who are apprentices in the unions with their fathers. They are the future and we must reach them at the level of their need before George Wallace does.

- 30 -

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (LNS)--An International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements will be held in New York the week of September 18 through 24. The conference, sponsored by the Columbia Strike Co-ordinating Committee and National Students for a Democratic Society, will be held on the campuses of Columbia and New York Universities. Converging on New York will be representatives of radical organizations in Canada, France, Germany, England, Japan, Spain and other countries.

Central to the discussions at the conference will be class struggle and revolutionary agencies in the advanced industrialized countries, and the necessity for internationalist perspectives and organizational forms in the student movement. Also to be discussed will be more general topics relating to organizational structure, especially noting the trend towards anarchism in structure, ideology and life style.

The conference will be held simultaneously with the registration and freshman week activities at Columbia. It will thus offer new students a clear choice: whether to conform with the radicals whose message will be that the real expression of "studentism" in the world is not what the Trustees have to offer, but what took place last spring at Columbia.

For more information on the Conference, write to:

Columbia Strike Co-ordinating Committee

P.O. Box 238

Cathedral Station

219 W. 104th Street

New York, N.Y. 10025

L'INTERNATIONALE SERA LE GENRE HUMAIN!

- 30 -

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

COLUMBIA LAUNCHES COOPTATION CAMPAIGN

By Paul Millman
LIBERATION News Service

New York City, Sept. 9 (LNS)--The administration of Columbia University is making a concerted effort to destroy the coalition that brought a halt to the functioning of the

university last spring.

The effort comes as the same coalition is promising to prevent the reopening of the university this fall until a series of demands are met by the administration.

In a statement released today, Columbia's Acting President, Andrew W. Cordier, former chief of United Nations operations in the Congo, announced that the Board of Trustees had advised the courts to drop charges against all students who were charged with criminal trespass during last spring's student siege. The suggestion specifically excluded dropping of charges against the 200 SDS people who were charged with heavier crimes, like inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

The statement by Cordier, dean of Columbia's school of international affairs, was made in a stuffy press conference held in the marble-pillared Rotunda of the university's Low Library, the administration bastion penetrated and held by students for a week last April.

Amid the ever-wandering ghosts of Charles Beard and John Dewey, their modern day defiler, Andrew Cordier, began to defuse the revolution.

He talked at the press for an hour, stumbling to find the right words that would allow him to say nothing but to have the press and moderate students interpret the arrival of a "new day" in the development of Columbia University.

Cordier said he looked forward to "a much strengthened university resulting from the efforts of faculty, students, administration and trustees, working together to create a new environment on campus in which every group could devote its best energies to constructive work."

The reaction on campus to Cordier's statement has been generally negative. Both the SDS and the Students for a Restructured University (SRU) have called on Dr. Cordier to stop talking about dead and extraneous issues.

"His action leaves 200 people in jail and says nothing about the suspended students," said Jeff Greene of the SRU. The moderates don't seem to have left the coalition yet.

It was a typical establishment press conference; the press and the oppressors worked well together. Most reporters asked Cordier leading questions seemingly designed to elicit the kinds

of answers Cordier wanted to give.

A lady reporter, for example, asked, "Would you say this is a 'new day' for Columbia?" Cordier answered that it was "the dawn of a new day."

LNS did manage to sneak in one important question. "One of the things SDS has accused you of was being involved in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba. Did you do it?"

Cordier told us how happy he was that that question was asked, after turning white and facing away for a moment. "That charge," he said, "is gross nonsense."

-30-

POPE BANS LAXATIVES LIBERATION News Service/ Private Eye

LONDON (LNS)--Millions of Catholics all over the world already staggering under the blow of the Pope's controversial encyclical on the pill, are in for a new shock.

In a new edict published today by the Vatican press entitled "De Constipatione" the Pope slams down on the use of artificial laxatives to relieve constipation.

"After four years of private agony," writes the Holy Father, "we feel it our duty to reaffirm the Church's traditional ruling that constipation is a gift of God as revealed to us by the natural law, not to mention the natural bore." (Believed by Vatican insiders to be a satirical reference to Cardinal Barrifantoni, one of the curia's die-hard conservatives.)

Semen Ecclesiae

Speaking of the dangers of laxatives, the Pope condemns them as leading to "moral depravity and general looseness." But the Holy Father opens the door to users of the rhythm method which involves abstaining entirely from food for 49 weeks in a year.

The controversial encyclical has already sparked off a major crisis of authority in the Church.

Speaking for British Catholics, Cardinal Heenan said, "Whilst we must obey the Holy Father's ruling, we must also ignore it. For that's the way it had better be, if I'm going to keep my congregation."

In Ireland, Cardinal O'Connell yesterday, 103, commented, "The Holy Father has brought a message of joy to those bound in darkness. Their suffering is not in vain."

- 30 -

PANTHERS IN A CORNER

By Paul Samberg

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (LNS)--

Heat Closing In

"Free Huey...or the sky's the limit." A small picket line in midtown Manhattan. Demonstrators forced against the wall of the Chrysler building by angry cops. Businessmen gather at the dusk across the street. They saw violent images of Chicago on the tube. They expect, want live violence now. A skinny young cop, Adams apple protruding, grins and rubs his pistol. Heat closing in.

Dogs Unleashed

New York Black Panther Party harassed throughout its four month existence. FBI and Police Dept. occupy windows of building across street from Panther office. "Sit down. A brother got shot standing in the doorway like that." Lobby of Brooklyn Courthouse: Gang of off-duty pigs yelling "White power...white tigers eat black panthers" attack and beat twelve unarmed Panther men and women. Panthers file suits: 1-decentralize police dept., 2-injunction against further violence to black people, 3-all off-duty policemen disarmed in courtroom and when engaged in political activity, 4-Federal Marshall in courtroom to protect black citizens.

The off-duty pigs were members of Law Enforcement Group. Goal of LEG: to break free of city hall and police dept. control in order to enforce law; to wipe out black militants and radical or long-haired whites.

We helped shake the Empire. Now the militant right wing, nationally visible in the Wallace Campaign, is moving out of America's weakening

Empire. The predominantly lower middle class right wing vigilante groups are armed and angry. They're after us.

Humphrey's and Nixon's campaign drive for "Law and Order" is intended to absorb the militant right as well as to reassure the cowardly bourgeoisie. Therefore state oppressive apparatus operating at local level: New York Black Panther Party Captain Ford arrested in front of pig station following turmoil at public school 271 in Ocean Hill-Brownsville district. Capt. Ford charged with: disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, harassment, obstructing government property. Bond set at \$5,000. Four more New York Panthers arrested for "interstate flight to escape prosecution". They're wanted in Maryland for arson.

Pigs trying to rip up Black Panther Party before it takes root in community.

Panther Organization

The national leadership of the Black Panther Party is from the West Coast. Newton, Seale, Cleaver. The New York Party's existence was authorized by the national leadership. The New York Panthers cannot enter into coalition with a white group without authorization from the national office. The New York Party members have specific positions: Capt. Ford, Lieut. Aponte, Minister of Information Richardson, etc. There's a chain of command. "Butch", an office co-ordinator would give out no information without permission from Capt. Ford. (Butch telling a young woman Panther to go into the office back room to attend a culture class: "You go because it's an order." She went.) Capt. Ford on discipline: "White mother-country radicals are so anti-fascist they're becoming anti-survival. For us it's always been a matter of survival. You need discipline to survive." Discipline for internal security; a control against probable police infiltration.

The New York Panthers could work informally with radical white groups but Capt. Ford finds even the Columbia radicals lacking in seriousness and discipline. Ford: "We're concerned with our streets, with our community."

The Panthers organize by "hitting the streets." A lot of young cats hang out on the stoops. The Panthers have to get through to them before the police get the Panthers. The Oakland Panthers

had an image the cat on the street could dig; walking the street with guns. In New York City, carrying a gun is illegal. The Panthers here are in a tough position. The police? "Those mother-fuckers are terrible." Two to ten pigs on every corner to intimidate black people. Black police? "What they don't understand is we're not racist, we're revolutionary. We'll fight whoever the fuck messes with us." Panther direction: to build a strong trained force of Panthers and a unified community to move to combat racism and imperialism.

Move fast; with underground contingency plans. Heat closing in.

-30-

THE SYSTEM CONFRONTS ITSELF

LIBERATION News Service

BROOKLYN, N.Y. Sept. 6(LNS)--The delicate, wavering balance of forces and counterforces within the institution of justice in America was exposed this week when a mob of 200 off-duty cops attacked a dozen black panthers and their supporters in Brooklyn criminal court.

The Brooklyn Panthers have been the focus of repeated police harassment. Three of their members are political prisoners, and the judicial system--judges, D.A.'s, and police--had been working hand in hand to keep the Panthers in jail. During two previous hearings, the courtroom was jammed with off-duty cops, plainclothesmen and uniformed policemen.

On Sept. 4, the Panthers appeared before Brooklyn Judge Meglio. The tension which had been building in the earlier appearances reached flashpoint.

Outside the courthouse before the hearing, two demonstrations occurred simultaneously. On one side of the street about 250 off-duty cops were rallying for George Wallace. On the other side, a group of people from the Peace and Freedom Party and the Columbia Strike Committee were marching in support of the Panthers. Separating the two groups was a thin line of uniformed policemen. When the pickets supporting the Panthers dug the implications of being

surrounded by cops, they began to abandon their line.

The antagonism built in the courtroom. More than half the seats were taken by off-duty policemen, and cops in civilian clothes lined the walls and aisles, five deep in some places. No badges were seen, but some of the men had handcuffs attached to their belts; others carried pistols.

When the three Panthers were called before the judge, things got tighter. The judge tried to go by law books, and asked legitimate questions about the bail, the warrants, etc. The Asst. D.A. took this as long as he could, then said, "In a normal case, Your Honor, the men would be free on bail. But this is not a normal case." The pressure got too much for the judge, who moved the hearing to an adjoining room.

By the time the first courtroom had been cleared, the second was locked and guarded by uniformed police. Those cops who could not gain entrance formed a circle, about five deep, and began shouting and cheering. They taunted citizens who were trying to leave the courtroom, and, on one occasion, caught two young men in a human net, and rocked them back and forth before permitting them to leave.

The cheers began: "Watch out...White power...We are the white tigers...White tigers eat black panthers...three cheers for Mayor Daley..."

Other uniformed policemen arrived, and tried to push the mob into a center hall. In the middle of the hall, about twelve Panthers, friends and supporters stood waiting for the hearing to finish. A huge roar went up as the cops decided to "get the Panthers." Three black men (including the chairman of the Panthers), one white woman, and one white reporter were beaten with clubs and blackjacks and kicked several times. They were pulled from the mob by friends, shoved into an elevator and taken to the top floor. They had to beg police for the use of the judges' private elevator to escape the building.

All of this took place while the hearing was in progress. Attorney William Kunstler asked the judge to request all off-duty policemen in the courtroom to stand, to demonstrate the lawyer's charge of "police intimidation of the courts." Kunstler moved for a dismissal on mistrial due to police intimidation. Judge Rader refused, carried the hearings on the lesser charges to October 4, and recommended that the assault charges be referred to a grand jury.

The attack forced the system to struggle with its own internal pressures, in order to maintain control over a situation which might have brought the city down.

As Mayor John Lindsay's prompt chastisement of police suggested, the cops' presence and actions in a courthouse was not only a direct challenge to "constitutional liberties"-- it was an inside attack on the people who control the administration of "justice" in America.

The right wing revolution in this country rides on the phrase "law and order." Translated, it means a fundamental attack on the whole system, to see who or what institution is on "the side of law and order." The Supreme Court and the Justice Department are enemies, since decisions regarding civil liberties, limitation on police methods, and support for dissenting actions are not conducive to maintaining the system--so remove them. The Brooklyn incident was a local affirmation of the FBI's right to exist as an internal security force investigating organizations for treason.

Cops were asking, "Can we do what we want with all you have given us?" Through the Riot Commission, cops and military units have been armed and trained for civil war--against anyone, if necessary. So far, we have the Pentagon demonstration, Columbia, Orangeburg, Berkeley, Chicago, Cleveland, and other scenes this summer. Cops have been given the legal right to kill, above their usual powers of oppression. They are deadly serious about following orders. So the answer to their question had to define the limits and the context of their actions.

As soon as the incident happened, everybody jumped to "investigate" it.

Lindsay moved to assert civilian control. He has built a political image by keeping New York cool, and he wasn't about to blow the whole thing now. So, he made angry liberal speeches denouncing the attacks. At the same time, his speeches implied he was either unaware of what was happening in his own police department, or refused to accept any part of the responsibility for it. So Lindsay got his Police Commissioner Leary moving to find out what the fuck the cops were doing.

Since Lindsay took office, the police have been steadily challenging his control; mainly they object to "political interference" with a hoped-for autonomy. They killed a liberal version of a civilian review board, in a racist campaign directed by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. They have opposed the presence of Lindsay's Special Assistants on the scenes of mass police actions, like the Grand Central bust this spring and the July demonstration by black and Spanish-speaking youths demanding more summer jobs outside City Hall. Lindsay has been forced to pull back his special assistants on these scenes, permitting the cops free reign.

Now, the cops were taking their thing into the courtroom. In August, the Brooklyn cops had arrested some Panthers, and the brothers and the community came to the arraignment in protest. Judge Furey released the Panthers, and the cops formed the Law Enforcement Group (LEG). LEG is beginning to attack its own to "find out what side they're on." LEG brought charges of improper conduct against Judge Furey, and is presently seeking the release of a cop who was suspended from his job because he beat an arrested man in the station. This cop was turned in by two other cops who witnessed the beating.

Since this means that the whole crew--judges, attorneys, D.A.'s, Assistant D.A.'s, probation officers, cops--can be brought in on charges by LEG, Brooklyn also jumped in to "investigate" the cops in Brooklyn. Until this attack, Koota had been working alongside the cops, sending his men in to Supreme Court